

REMARKS/ARGUMENTS

Examiner's first objection (re description of drawings):

The Examiner has objected to the description of the drawings because it is believed that they are listed twice. However, the portion on page 5 are the proper section, while the ones on page 8 are merely a part of the “Description of the Preferred Embodiment” section. Therefore, the applicant asks that the Examiner accept this explanation rather than the Applicant re-write the entire patent application.

Furthermore, paragraph 3 on page 8 has been amended to cure the remaining objections the Examiner had concerning this application.

Examiner's first rejection

The Examiner has rejected claim 1 under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the enablement requirement. This rejection appears to be based on two separate issues.

The first issue is that the Examiner noted that there was no supporting language to support the fact that the circuit breaker was “spring-loaded.” Therefore, this language has been stricken from the claim language, above.

The second issue is that the Examiner alleged that there was no supporting language in the specification to support the language that states “than would be permitted under currently acceptable automotive battery ratings.” However, this exact language is present in the 2nd to last full paragraph on page 7 of the original application. Therefore, the Applicant propounds that this claim language is properly supported by antecedent language in the specification, and thus, no changes have been made.

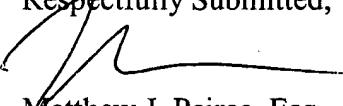
Examiner's second rejection

The Examiner has rejected claim 1 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Cameron (US 5,120,617) in view of Thomsen et al. (US 5,871,858). The applicant does not believe it would be “obvious” to combine the two references together in the manner suggested by the Examiner. Thomsen et al. does disclose a battery, but the goal of this prior art reference is more toward anti-theft purposes rather than safety purposes. Furthermore, the mere fact that a metal mounting plate may exist in this other context does not mean it automatically renders it obvious for the present invention. Rather, the present combination, “as a whole,” clearly is nonobvious in lieu of the prior art because it is not suggested by the prior art. Therefore, applicant believes he has traversed this basis for rejection.

CONCLUSION

For all of the above-described reasons, applicant submits that the specifications and claims are now in proper form, and that the claims define patentability over the prior art. In addition, applicant believes that his arguments in the “Remarks” section successfully traverses the objections and rejections brought forth by the Examiner in the Office Action. Therefore, the applicants respectfully submit that this application is now in condition for allowance, which action he respectfully solicits. Even if claim 1 is still not allowable, the Applicant propounds that dependent claims are allowable because they were not declared to not be allowable in the office action. Therefore, if the Examiner feels that some of the dependent claims are allowable, the Applicant ask the Examiner to allow the Applicant to make any amendments to the allowed claims to incorporate all the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

Respectfully Submitted,



Matthew J. Peirce, Esq.
Registration No. #41,245
Attorney for Inventor Peter Zdziech, Jr.